## OBITUARY ORATORY.

THE SENATE'S TRIBUTE TO THE LATE VICE OPRESIDENT.

Mr. Spooner Administers a Lecture to the Administration for Its Civil Service Policy and Practice-Mr. Evarts's

The announcement that the Senate would devote the day to the delivery of eulogies on ex-Vice President Hendricks yesterday sufficed to attract a notable attendance, the galleries being crowded to repletion, while numbers of ladies and gentlemen paced the corridors and passages outside awaiting a favorable opportunity to get within sound of the orators' voices. The great number of ladies present was one of the most notice-able and attractive features.

Very little formal business was transacted prior to the opening of the main exercises of the day, all that was done being the announcement of certain executive ommunications of no great importance After they had been properly referred Senator Voorbees called up his resolutions in regard to the death of Vice President Hendricks, and after their reading took the floor and delivered an eloquent and emo-

floor and delivered an eloquent and emotional culogy.

"For the eminent citizen of the republic," he said, "who lately fell from his place and who now sleeps in honor in the bosom of the state he loved so well, and served so faithfully, we can do no more than has already been done by tongue and by every method which human affection can inspire. The heavy drapery of woe had darkened alike the public building, the stately palace, and the humble home. The proud colors of the Union have drooped at half-mast throughout the United States and in every civilized land beneath the sun. Eloquence in the forum, and in the sacred half-mast throughout the United States and in every civilized land beneath the sun. Eloquence in the forum, and in the sacred desk, has paid its richest tributes to his exalted abilities and to his stainless character. The tolling bell, the mournful dirge, the booming, solemn minute gun, the nightly multitude of mourners, have all attended the funeral of Thomas A. Hendricks, and borne witness to the deep love and grief with which he was lowered into his last resting place. All the henors due to the most illustrious dead have been paid by the Chief Magistrate of the government, by the authority of the states, and by the unrestrained affection of the people. In the Sennte, however, we may not be silent, even though the cup of honor to his memory is full and overflowing. In this exalted theater of action—here on this brilliantly-lighted stage—be fulfilled his last official engagement and closed his long and commanding public career."

Then, in strong and graphic English, Mr. Voorhees reviewed the life and public services of Mr. Hendricks.

In dealing with Mr. Hendricka's political views, Mr. Voorhees said, it had been, and especially late in his life, charged as a reproach against him that he was a partisan. Iffly that, the speaker said, was meant that is sheerely believed in the numciples and

proach against him that he was a partisan. If by that, the speaker said, was meant that he sincerely believed in the principles and purposes of the party to which he belonged, and sought, by all honorable methods, what he believed to be the public good by placing its measures and its men in control of the government, then the accusation was true, and the term of reproach became a just tribute to an honest man. It was the partisan of deep, honest convictions, dealing justly with opposing views, who, in all ages of the world, in every field of human progress, had led the way.

ress, had led the way.
In conclusion Mr. Voorhees said: "As

ress, had led the way.

In conclusion Mr. Voorhees said: "As long as American history treasures up pure lives and faithful public services; as long as public and private virtue, stainless and without blemish, is revered, so long will the name of Thomas A. Hendricks be cherished by the American people as an example worthy of emulation. Monuments of brass and marble will lift their heads to heaven in honor of his name, but a monument more precious to his memory and more valuable to the world has already been found in the hearts of the people whom he served so long, so faithfully, and with such signal ability. In the busy harvest of death of the year 1885, there was gathered into eternity no nobler spirit, no higher intelligence, no fairer soul."

Mr. Voorhees was followed in succession by Mesars. Hampton, Sherman, Saulsbury, Evarts, Ransom, Spooner, Vest, and Harrison, With so many recognized leaders of men engaged in the delivery of carefully-prepared addresses, it could not but result that many gems of felicitously turned expressions were given out to enchant and please the attentive audience, but despite the deserved fame of such men as Voorhees, Sherman, Evarts, Vest, and Harrison as crators, common consent gave the effort of Mr. Spooner the credit of being the best of the afternoon. It was his maiden effort in the Senate, and afforded him a great opportunity to at once take a position in the front rank, that he certainly improved in a striking and impressive way. His manner was calm, dignified, and confident; his delivery easy and graceful; his voice full, musical, and his enunciation, pleasantly distinct. calm, dignified, and confident; his delivery easy and graceful; his voice full, musical, and his enunciation, pleasantly distinct. hioreover, he had something to say that was outside of the ordinary ruts of culogistic eloquence, and said it in a way that assures to the junior senator from Wisconsin careful attention when he shall hereafter take

Inl attention when he shall hereafter take the floor.

Mr. Hampton spoke with much feeling of the manner in which Union and confederate soldiers had met in common grief at the grave of Grant, and said: "Here, to-day, while honoring ourselves by doing honor to the memory of our late Vice President, we see exhibited the same kind and generous feeling which marked the obsequies of the ex-President. If, then, our political and personal animosities caesed at the grave, should we not be as lenient and charitable in the judgments we pass on our contemin the judgments we pass on our contemporaries, even though they are our political opponents? All of us, sooner or later, must claim from the living the tender recognition which we now bestow on the dead, for

tion which we now bestow on the dead, for our hearts, like muffled drums, are beating funeral marches to the grave." He spoke warmly of the political and private virtues of the dead Vice President.

Mr. Sherman bore testimony to the marked ability with which Mr. Hendricks has always maintained his opinions. He had been ready and courteous in debate, never violent in manner or statement. He had astisfied friends without irritating ad-versaries. His arguments were always had satisfied friends without irritating adversaries. His arguments were always clear and lucid. In their delivery he rarely paused, but moved smoothly on, like a full river, and, if his premises were admitted, it was difficult to avoid his conclusion. After the war his ground was that, as a question of law, the war could not and had not distorbed the relations of the states. To use his own words, "When peace came it found a state with its constitution actually uurepealed and in full force, holding that state to the federal Union." His principles, Mr. Sherman added, were openly swowed and ably defended. He carried none of the titterness of politics into his private life. He was a man easy of approach, affable and kind to all—the best type of an American citizen.

citizen.

Mr. Saulsbury expressed the belief that no greater safety could be found for the future of our republic than that it should find its future statesmen as true in their devotion to free institutions as Mr. Hendricks had been.

Mr. Evarta signified his pleasure at the

votion to free institutions as Mr. Hendricks had been.

Mr. Evarts signified his pleasure at the fact that he had been asked to participate in an expression of the feelings of the Senste on this occasion. It so happened that he had a very good acquaintance with Mr. Hendricks, dating from an early period in his public career. Many years ago Mr. Hendricks had been pointed out to him in court as a man who, it was natural to expect, would be a future and probably successful aspirant to the presidency of the United States. In the course of the impeachment trial of President Johnson Mr. Evarts had opportunity to observe the candor, the courage, and the constitutional value of Mr. Hendricks's opinions. The speaker thought now as he thought then, that among all of the eminent men who took part in the debates of that time, no man appeared to better advantage in composure of spirit, calmness of judgment, and circumspection of deliberation. He could avoid extravagance, and could skillfully draw the line between fidelity to the constitution and adhesion to the supremacy of party.

As to Mr. Hendricks's partisanship—of

party.

As to Mr. Hendricks's partisanship—of which something had been said—Mr. Evarts could find in history no other mode of conducting the political affairs of a great and free people except by great and firm parties. He believed, therefore, that steadfast and intrepid adhesion to party was a merit. He had observed among the most prominent characteristics of Mr. Hendricks that

he was always governed by strong, inborn convictions. "These ceremonies and these culogies in the presence of death," said Mr. Evarts, in conclusion, "are never formal-never commonplace. Death, however fre-quently brought to the notice of mortal Evaria, in conclusion, "are never formal—never commonplace. Death, however frequently brought to the notice of mortal man, is never formal nor commonplace. However men may live in the market place, in the crowded court, in the Senate chamber, at the head of armies, and as the objects of popular applause, a man always dies alone. Whether it meets one in the palace of the king or in the cabin of the poor, the supreme event, when the mortal puts on immortality, swallows up all incidents and circumstances.

Mr. Ranson believed it almost impossible at this time to measure the worth to our country of a great character like that of the late Vice President. We were yet too near his life to write his history. He had lived forty-three years conspicuously before the public gaze, and had always proved himself the earnest, faithful champion of the people's rights. He had proved himself a lover of his whole country and its liberties.

Mr. Spooner, while not believing that he could add to the effect of what had been said, desired as a native of Indiana to speak a word of tribute to the memory of the deceased. He was a man of strong convictions, and had little respect for those who were not. He had shown that above all things he was no "irimmer" in politics. Mr. Hendricks, said Mr. Spooner, "was heart and soul a Democrat. He thoroughly believed in his party and in its principles. Indeed, I think, if he might give direction to our words to-day, he would bid us say of him that he was a 'partisan' Democrat. He rightly thought that politica should be a matter of conviction, and that every man of firm political faith owed it to himself and to the country to be a partisan, in this at least, that he should labor earnestly in all fit ways best suited to his mental make up and to the country to be a partisan, in this at least, that he should labor earnestly in all fit ways best suited to his mental make up and to the country to be a partisan, in this at least, that he should labor earnestly in all fit ways best suited to his mental mak

the public service.
"He had a tender feeling in his heart for

think that Mr. Hendricks's popularity had culminated at the time of his death. He seemed to have been never more loved or esteemed by his political friends than just before his death. He was a man, the speaker

said, of great political courage, and, while

THE HOUSE.

The first thing done in the way of business in the House yesterday was to call the roll of states for the introduction of bills and resolutions. Under the call several hundred new measures were introduced, and then the committees were called for reports. Under this call bills to pension the veterans of the Mexican War; to erect a congressional library building; to relieve American shipping from certain burdensome charges, and other important measures that will soon engross public attention were reported back to the House. The second morning hour then coming on, Mr. Thomas, of Illinois, called up the bill authorizing the voluntary retirement of certain officers who have rendered conspleuous service in battle, or served thirty years in

ervice in battle, or served thirty years in

the navy.
Mr. Thomas explained that the bill would

THE HOUSE.

not secure the repeal of the retirement laws.

"That's one vote against Fitz-John Porter," remarked Mr. Steele, of Indians. [Laughter.]

Mr. McMillan, of Tennessee, took the same view of the question as Mr. Resigna did, and announced his resistance to any extension of the retired list. It was proposed in this bill to get rio of the "deadwood" by promotion on the retired list, instead of by burning it up in a court-martial.

Mr. McAdoo, of New Jersey, supported the bill as being in the line of reform in the bayy.

republic. If he could succeed in prevent-ing the spread of this evil he would con-gratulate himself, even though he could not secure the repeal of the retirement large.

groves in every direction. A box of fruit was received by the paper a few days before in perfect conditions after having been two days on the road. The uneasiness 50 those who are only slightly interested has magnified the probable damage. Careful and experienced men have made thorough examinations, and reported that beyond the loss of leaves the trees are not injured. Indeed, in many groves it is questionable whether the leaves will drop. Only fruit in a very exposed situation received serious damage; and much will be in a condition to ship. Even the numeries have been largely spared. The guavas, lemons, and limes only have fared badly, and in some unfavorable positions have suffered.

The reports of the condition of the thermometer were also exaggerated, and contradictory statements are being received. The minimum was 15½°. It has fallen in the same localities in past years as low as 20° without scrious injury. In those places where vegetables are killed there is time enough to get in a new crop that will reach the northern markets only two or three weeks later than usual.

Mr. Lyle, an extensive fruit grower of Florida, says that, adde from the loss of some fruit, there is no serious damage to the fruit grower, as the trees have been comparatively spared, and land in Florida, among men who know correctly the condition of things, will be as valuable as ever.

No Official Weights and Measures.

The acting superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey, in answer to an inquiry from the Secretary of the Treasury, states that Con-gress has never made any enactment estabgress has nover made any enactment establishing standards of weights and measures for the United States, except in the case of the Troy pound, and that all our standards have become so by usage only, having been in use in the various colonies prior to the revolution. John Q. Adams in 1811 made a report to the Senate on the advisability of adopting a uniform system of weights and measures, but nothing came of it until 1828, when the Troy pound, a copy of the English standard, was declared by, act of Congress to be the standard for the United States mint. In 1830 the Senate directed a new comparison to be made of the weight measure in use in the various custom houses. This work was intrusted to Prof. Hassler (superintendent of the coast survey), who found much discrepancy to exist. He procured accurate copies of the British standards, and upon his recommendation these were adopted standards by the Trosaury Department in 1832. To secure uniformity throughout the country, Congress by joint resolution in 1856 directed that combete sate of these standards be furnished to the different states. The standard English gallon, of which ours is an exact copy, is defined as containing 58,372.2 grains of distilled water at its maximum density weighed in air of the temporature of 625 Varenheit and barometric pressure of thirty inches. Our method of testing a gallour or other capacity measure is by weighing with distilled water as indicated by the above definition. The precise condition of density, temperature, and atmospheric pressure are not always attainable, but existing conditions are observed, and the necessary correctness applied to the results. lishing standards of weights and measures for be, by that party, everywhere first called to the public service.

"He had a tender feeling in his heart for the man who, for twenty years, in sunshine and in storm, had led his party again and again to certain defeat; who had kept alive its organization in every state and county and town, and who, by unwavering allegiance and effort, had made possible its ultimate success; and he could not brook, with any degree of patience, the suggestion, in the hour of his party's triumph, that such men should be reproachfully termed 'politicians,' and denied recognition least some politician's, and denied recognition least some politician's as spoilsman rather augered than grieved Mr. Hendricks, for he knew it came from those who had either been of a hostile camp, or, if of his own, had been wont to linger in the shade and alumber while he and 'the boys,' as he sometimes loved to call the party workers, had borne the heat and dust and burden of the battle. Spoilsman or not, he went down to his grave loved, trusted, and mourned by his party; and I dare to believe that the element of party fealty which brought to him this reproach will not cause his memory to suffer with the great mass of his opponents.

"There is a melancholy comfort in the manner of his death," said Mr. Spooner, in conclusion. "He died as one might wish to die who was as well prepared to die. God's finger touched him and he slept."

Mr. Vest took a melancholy pleasure in speaking of Mr. Hendricks's character here, where he first knew him and learned to love him as a friend. In Mr. Hendricks he had seen the incarnation of the vital spirit of our government—the sovereignty of the people. He was nearer the hearts of the masses than any man of his time. He was a partisan in the highest and best sense of the term, because he believed that dovotion to party was necessary to the best interests of his country. He had no respect for the political matheticam which could

How Women Differ From Men. How Women Differ From Men.
At least three men on the average jury are bound to disagree with the rest just to show that they've got minds of their own, but there is no disagreement among the women as to the merits of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." They are all unanimous in pronouncing it the best remedy in the world for all those chronic diseases, weaknesses, and complaints peculiar to their sex. It transforms the pale, haggard, dispirited woman into one of sparkting health and the ringing laugh again "reigns supreme" in the happy household.

Unconfirmed Collectors' Salaries. The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday sub-mitted to the Senate his reply to the resolution calling for information respecting the pay-ment of salaries to collectors of internal revenue not confirmed by the Senate. He says that since March 1, 1879, payments of salary have been made to ninety-five collectors of internal revenue not confirmed by the Senate; and that seventy of the ninety-five to whom such payments were made had, at the time of said payments, been designated to perform the duties of other collectors suspended by the President during a recess of the Senate, under the authority conferred by section 1786 of the Revised Statutes. Some of the payments made to persons so designated were made prior to March 4, 1885, and some of them were made since that date.

Accompanying the letter is a statement giving the names, salaries, date of appointment, and other information respecting such collectors. The statement shows that during the present administration sixty-one collectors. revenue not confirmed by the Senate. He says

lectors. The statement shows that during the present administration sixty-one collectors have been appointed in place of suspended collectors, and twelve to fill vacancies from causes other than suspension.

THE Hotel Arno, Sixteenth atreet, between I and K northwest, is the most elegant European plan house in Washington. The location finest in the city. Prices popular. said, of great political courage, and, while not aggressive as a leader, always met assault with force and skill. He had never made his leadership offensive by too open an assertion or display of it. His oratory was persuasive, his style clear and lucid, and, if he did not win his adversary over, always left him kindly disposed. The speaker paid a high conspilment to Mr. Hendricks's legal ability. He always argued, he said, as a lawyer should. In his private life he was a man above reproach, strong in human sympathy and loving the charms of home. "He had been blessed in his married life," said Mr. Harrison, in conclusion; "the wife whom he wooed and wed in his young manhood walked with him in love and affection to the end. 'The bridal yow hath been kept—till death do us part.'"

The resolutions in memoriam were agreed to, and, as a further evidence of respect for the memory of its late presiding officer, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Harrison, at 3:10 p. m., adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

New Fortifications Proposed. The board on "fortifications and other degenses," which has submitted its report to the renses," which has submitted its report to the President, places Washington eighth in order of urgency on the list of ports where fortifications or other defenses are required. The seven preceding Washington in order of urgency are New York, San Francisco, Boston, the lake ports, Hampton Roads, New Orleans, and Philadelphia. Ballimore is minth on the list. For the defense of Washington the report suggests barbetto batteries and submarine mines. The armament proposed is seven 50 ton breech-loading rifle guns, 12-inch caliber, and six 27-ton 10-inch breech-loading rifle guns, Flye hundred and twenty thousand dollars is estimated as the cost of masonry and earthwork for these proposed defenses of the capital, \$683,000 as the cost of the submarine mines and their adjuncts. It is proposed to have 150 submarine mines, with two operating rooms and eight electric light projectors. The total estimate for the defenses recommended by the board for twenty-seven ports is \$129,377,890, and of this amount the board urges the appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the first year, and then an annual appropriation of \$9,000,000 till the work is completed.

Must Go to the Courts For Relief. The Treasury Department has notified the counsel of William H. Schleffelin & Co., in their suits against the late collector of customs at suits against the late collector of customs at New York, that it cannot grant their request for a refund of excessive duties paid on certain medicinal soaps, which, under a decision of the United states Attorney General made since the suits were instituted, are dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent., instead of 50 per cent., ad valorem, as exacted by the collector. The counsel are notified that the department is unable at this time to srant their request, inasmuch as the duties collected on the importation in question were in accordance with the decisions of the department, which is also prohibited from making a refund in such cases unless it is in accordance with a decision of the circuit or district court acquiesced in by the Attorney General. No action will, therefore, be taken in this matter until one of the suits is tried and a judgment rendered in favor of the piantitis.

ELEGANT steam-beated suites, with private parlor, at the Hotel Arno, Electenth street northwest, one block from Lafayette square, with meals served on the European plan. First-class in all its appointments.

How to Empty the Treasury.

The House committee on invalid pensions yesterday had under consideration a proposition to extend the limit of the arrears of the pension act to 1888. Estimates were submitted from the pension difice showing that if the bill were passed it would require \$75,00,000 to pay the claim already on file. Mr. Watson, chairman of the committee, said Representative Randail had told him that if the bill became a law it would take every dollar out of the treasury. The committee thereipon postponed further consideration of the bill until Friday when Representatives Morrison and Randail will be heard by the committee on the probable gost of the measure. How to Empty the Treasury.

Mr. Thomas explained that the bill would benefit those men who were known as "forward officers," such as boatswains, gunners, sallmakers, &c., who, though having performed meritorious service, had never received any advancement. It would also benefit the navy, because it would result in removing from the way of promotion officers who were known as "doadwood." who held high rank, but were incapable of performing their duties. The bill had been introduced for the purpose of relieving the present stagnant condition of the navy and bringing to the front some active young men who have had the advantage of modern education. The tide of promotion should be started in order that the best men in the service would not quit it in disgust after having been ensigns for ten, twelve, or affect years.

Mr. Dunham, of Illinois, suggested that the bill should be entitled one to get rid of the driftwood of the navy.

Mr. Thomas replied that that would not be a proper title, as under the bill many gallant men would be permitted to retire from active service.

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, opposed the bill as adding another batch to the American aristocracy to be fed and clothed by the labor of other men. The country had gone far enough on the road toward establishing an American aristocracy. The country should get back to where all men were equal and when exclusive privileges were granted to none.

Mr. Thomas inquired what the gentlecould do to make Benson's Capcine Plasters the best porous plasters, and also the best general external remedy in the world, has been done. Whenever it is possible to improve them it is done. Benson's plasters are not made to impose upon the creditions, but to cure disease. Their eminent success has procured for them the voluntary indersement of 5,000 physicians, pharmacists, and druggists throughout the country, and the outspoken preference of the intelligent public. They are prompt, powerful, cleanly, and certain. They cure where no others will even relieve. Reprise inflictions Byied "Capsicin," "Capsicum," or "Capucin" plasters. Reputable druggists only. The "Three Seals' trademark on the genuine, and the word "Capcine" cut in the center of the plaster. whole excutate privaces was a first mone.

Mr. Thomas inquired what the gentleman would do with the present retired list of the army and navy.

Mr. Reagan replied that he would repeal these un-American and unrepublican laws, and leave the officers to work for their living like other men. He would have no men to live on the work of other men in a country claiming to be a free constitutional

QUEER ADVICE. An Old Physician Says Drink Your

Whiskey Straight. To THE EDITOR : In several of our recent is sues I have observed the articles of a whiskey concern in Baltimore, Md., which, while writ-ten from an interested melive, contain some fory sensible statements, especially their re marks about so-called bitters, cough syrups, cod-liver oil, &c. Now, while I do not agree with these in some respects, still, as to the three mixtures above mentioned, no truer wood" by promotion on the retired list, instead of by burning it up in a court-martial.

Mr. McAdoo, of New Jersey, supported the bill as being in the line of reform in the navy.

Pending action the morning hour expired, and the House, at 4:50, adjourned.

THE LATE FROST IN FLORIDA.

Encouraging Reports Received at Jacksonville—Little Serious Injury to Fruit.

The Plovida Times Union of the 20th instant reports the most gratifying news from the orange groves in every direction. A box of fruit was conjusted by the paper a few days before in perfect condition after having been two days on the road. The uncasiness 50 those who as in the road the university in the research of the university in the continuous of the post father while with the best known the ported that beyond the loss of leaves the trees are not injured. Indeed, in many groves it is questionable whether the leaves will drop. Only fruit in a very exposed situation received serious damage; and much will be in a condition to have made thorough examinations, and reported that beyond the loss of leaves the trees are not injured. Indeed, in many groves it is questionable whether the leaves will drop. Only fruit in a very exposed situation received as in past years as low as 2.29 without serious in past years as low as 2.29 without serious in past years as low as 2.29 without serious in past years as low as 2.29 without serious in past years as low as 2.29 without serious in past years as low as 2.29 without serious in past years as low as 2.29 without serious in past years as low as 2.29 without serious in past years as low as 2.29 without serious in past years as low as 2.29 without serious in past years as low as 2.29 without serious in past years as low as 2.29 without serious in past years as low as 2.29 without serious in past years as low as 2.29 without serious in past years as low as 2.29 without serious in past years as low as 2.29 without serious in past years as low as 2.29 without serious in past years and the past years as low as 2.29 without

[Regarding the doubt expressed by the eminent doctor as to whether Duffy's pure malt whiskey is absolutely free from fusel oil, as claimed by the proprietors, we would say to our readers that the company submits their article to analysis by any intelligent chemist or physician, and it has already been analyzed by the most eminent chemists in the country, such as Mott, Menket Arendt, etc.-En.]

WASHINGTON SOCIETY DIRECTORY. Clubs, &c. THE COURT RECORD.

Supreme Court of the United States.—No. 933.
P. P. Pickard, comptroller, &c., vs. Pullman's Southern Car Company; and No. 936. The State of Tennessee vs. Pullman's Southern Car Company, Argument continued by Mr. E. S. Isham for the Pullman's Southern Car Company, and concluded by Mr. E. A. Champion for the comptroller and state of Tennessee.

No. 1934. The Union Pacific Railway Company vs. The Union Pacific Railway Company vs. The Union Pacific Railway Company. Argued by John F. Dillon for the Tailway Company. Argued by John F. Dillon for the railway company, and by Mr. Solicitor General Goode for the United States.

No. 924. Joseph C. Mackin and Wm. J. Gallagher vs. the United States. Postponed until first Monday in March, to be heard after No. 1346.

No. 444. The county of Sapta Clara vs. the

iris Monday in March, to be heard after No. 1246.

No. 464. The county of Santa Clara vs. the Southern Pacific Railway Company: No. 619. The county of San Bernardino vs. the Southern Pacific Railway Company: No. 629. The people of the state of California vs. the Northern Railway Company: No. 621. The people of the state of California vs. the Central Pacific Railway Company: No. 622. The people of the state of California vs. the Southern Pacific Railway Company: No. 622. The people of the state of California vs. the Southern Pacific Railway Company: Argument commenced by D. M. Delmas for the plaintiffs in error.

Court in General Term—Chief Justice Cartter and Justices Cox and Merrick.—McCornick vs. Pistrict of Columbia; printing of record dispensed with. In rel. I. Stone, patent appeals argued and authoritied. In rel. Jos. Morgan; partially argued.

argued and submitted. In re Jos. Morgan: partially argued.

Circuit Court—Justice Hagner.—White vs. Hemple; judgment below affirmed. Brandewine vs. Seltz & Mertz; judgment for amount admitted. Lee vs. Brommell; judgment below affirmed. Lynch vs. Mackall; verdict for defendant. Fotomer Terra Cotta Company vs. Mackall; jury out. Assignment for to-day—Appeals Nos. 6, 11, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 23, 23, and 34.

Equity Court—Justice James.—Freeman vs. Freeman further testimony ordered taken before Examiner W. A. Richardson. Towles vs. Campbell; testimony ordered taken before Examiner W. W. Mohun. Fumphrey vs. Fumphrey; purchaser allowed to pay all cash. Assignment for to-day—Nos. 16, 26, 30, 31, 36, 40, 41, 42, 44, 64, 95, 50, 51.

Criminal Court—Justice MacArthur.—Philip Carvar, embezzlement; admitted to bail in the sum of 2500. W. H. Dempsey, presenting faits vouchors on trial. Assignment for to-day— Carvar, embezziement; admitted to ball in the sum of \$500. W. H. Dempsey, presenting fair youchors; on trial. Assignment for to-day-W. H. Dempsey, presenting false vouchers.

Profile who sigh for the good old times for get there were many discomforts then. When Job had his boils, St. Jacobs Oil was not known. Now it heals all pains.

Trustee Brooks Relieves His Mind. Trustee Brooks Relieves His Mind.
School Trustee Brooks had an extended interview with Commissioner Webb yesterday relative to the pending difficulty between the commissioners and the school board. Mr. Brooks explained that the commissioners were without warrant of law in stripping the board of its legal functions. He held that Congress in recreating the board of school trustees in 1878 gave them also powers of administration. He thought that vesting the power of administration of school matters in the commissioners had a tendency toward the centralization of power, a thing that was repugnant to the people of the District. The school board was too closely connected with the people to be tampered with. The House committee in 1878 realized this, and the commissioners who then wanted the school board; abolished found that a clause was inserted restoring the board with its full powers. The only difference was that the board was reduced from nineteen to nine members.

Visitors desiring elegant accommodations should call and see those offered at the Hotel Arno, one block from Lafayette square. This house is steam heated and newly furnished throughout (American and European plan);

RAILWAY NOTES. The tunnel on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad at Missionary Ridge has een repaired, and all trains are running as

It is announced that, in addition to its connection with the Western Maryland railroad the Baltimore and Cumberland Valley railroad will shortly effect another important connection—namely, with the Harrisburg and Potomac railroad at Shipponsburg.

Potomae railroad at Shippensburg.

President Chauncy M. Depew, of the New York Central railroad, Wm. K. and Cornelius Vanderbilt, General Superintendent Tousey, and President Webb, of the Sleeping Car Company, passed through Buffalo yesterday on a tour of inspection. After a short stay they went to Niagara Falls.

In view of the fact that the two largest railway companies of Texas have passed into the hands of receivers, Gov. Ireland has directed Attorney Genoral Templeton's attention to the status of the debt due the school fund from the various railroads of Texas. The treasurer's books show that the railroads are indebted to the state in the sum of \$1,650,000.

It has been settled by the conference between

It has been settled by the conference between general Manager Gault, of the Queen and Crescent, and President Smith, of the Louisville and Nashville, all the other roads agreeing by previous correspondence, that J. R. Ogden, general freight agent of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway, shall be commissioner of the southern pool. It is understood that he will accept.

Incorporation papers have been filed in the office of the secretary of state of New Jersey for an addition to the Baltimore and Ohio system in that state. The spur is to be called the Baltimore and New York rallroad, which small but important road, stx miles long, will begin at the sahway river, in Clark township, Union county, and terminate in the same opposite Elizabeth.

opposite Elizabeth.

Notice was served at Boston yesterslay upon the directors of the New York and New England railroad on behalf of A. A. Marsh, a stockholder, that suit will be brought against the New York and New England road to secure possession of the property of the New York and Bostsn, and Hartford, Providence and Fishkill roads, leased by the New England railroad. The preliminary papers claim that the New England road is not lawfully in possession of these two roads, and that it has not legal power to make any sale or lease of them as a part of its system. Notice was also served upon the New York and New Haven railroad

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Formerly of Henry Lee's Hons. Undertakers,
NEW AND COMMODIOUS WARROOMS,
NS. 925 Pennsylvania avenue N. W.
E. ANT Besidenceon the premises.

Activity and Strength of Stocks-Ups and Downs in Wheat. Youk, Jan. 26.-The condition of the

stock market at present is such that the boars are extremely timid and rush to cover any short contracts outstanding on alight provocation. The course of prices for the past week, however, has been such that a larger short interest than usual was created, and the leading built manipulators have taken advantage of his fact to bring about an advance in quotations. At the opening of the stock exchange this morning prices were all the way from '5 to '5 per cent, higher than the closing figures of fact evening, and on an active covering of shorts as well as good huying by the buil manipulators further decided advances were ashibled during the forenood. It was at this lime that the highest prices of the day were made for many of the active stocks. Laier the market was steady until toward 2 o'clock, when it again became strong, but yielded fractions which are from small fractions to over 2 per cent. higher than last evening. Lackawanna and 8t. Paul, however, monopolized a large share of the day's business. In fact, these were the only real active stocks on the list, and at times Lackawanna was very feverish, call continues as 2. Storling exion. The course of prices for the past week,

feverish.

Money on call continues easy at 1) to 2
per cent, the last loan being at 2. Sterling excharge continues quiet and steady. State
bonds have been duil and prices firm, 600
rement, bonds dull and steady. Railroad
bonds have been quiet and steady.

Treasury balances—Coin, \$153.701,639; currency, \$16.941,282. Treastry basiness—coin, \$152.01.05; currency, \$10.041.282.

THE UPS AND DOWNS IN WHEAT.
CHICAGO. Jan. 20.—The ups and downs in wheat to-day were numerous and rapid, demonstrating in their course a nervous, fluctuating market. The European was acare was allayed in a measure by an advance in Hritish consols, and, as a consequence, the starting price for May was \$55 or \$4\$ under the close of yesterday, followed by a decline of \$4\$ additional. The decrease in the visible supply was quite large, however, and receipes at all boints were again light, which served to provoke good buying, under which May rose quickly to \$74, fell back to \$55\$ under free offerings, rose to \$75\$, and closed at \$70 s.75\$ at 10 clock. In the afternoon the feeling was easier, May closing at \$50\$ tid.

Quotations of Tuesday's Stock Sales.

Quotations of Tuesday's Stock Sales.
The following have been furnished by Sateman & Co., bankers, 1411 F street, being the most active tooks in the New York exchange:

The Washington Stock Exchange.

The following list of the most active stocks dealt in on the Washington Stock Exchange is furnished by Mesers, Bell & Co., bankers, No. 1437 Pennsyl-vania avenue: 3614 45 63 18 6016 1174 140 49 616 96 10614 18 Potemae Insurance Elggs Insurance Board Pub. Works Green Sa. Board Pub. Works Green Sa. Board Paib. Works Green 88
Masonic Hall bonds.
Washington Market Co. stock. 50
Washington Market Co. stock. 50
Washington Market Co. stock. 50
Washington Market Co. 100
National Metropolitan Bank. 100
National Bank of Republic. 100
Farmers & Mechanics' National
Hank, Georgetown 100
Citizens' National Bank. 100
Citizens' National Bank. 100
Gerat Falls Ice Company 100
Neal Estate Title Ins. Co. 100
Chempes & Fotomac Tel. Co. 100
Citized States Electric Light Co. 100
National Fast Deposit Co.
Wash Light Inf. 1st morigage
Haltimore Produce Market.

Haltimore Produce Market. 103

OATS firmer; southern, 37@41c; western white, 30@41c; do. mixed, 36@35c; Pennsylvania, 37@41c.
RYE quiet at 65@70c.
PROVISIONS steady, with moderate demand. Fags higher at 21@32c.
Petroleum practically higher; refined, 73:46:79;c.
SUGAR—Copper refined steady at 103:46:103;c.
WHISEY steady at \$1.19@12.0.
Other articles unchanged.

BALTIMORE STOCK MARKET. BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.—Virginia 6s, past-duo coupons, 59; new 3s, 59%; North Carolina 6s, old, 115% bid to-day. WASHINGTON SOCIETY DIRECTORY, Hotel

Free Entry of a Portrait of Grant. Assistant Secretary Fairchild has instructed the collector of customs at New York to admit free of duty a portrait of the late Gen. Grant, painted in Paris by Mr. Healy, an American artist, and imported by Mrs. U. S. Grant, per steamer Labrador.

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Special Sale This Week!

We have succeeded in purchasing a large and handsome stock of Portieres so very much below the regular price that we are enabled to offer such goods as have been bringing \$60 a pair at \$47.50; extra length and width. Also a very beautiful line at \$40; former price, \$50. And in the same proportion down the entire list. Some very nice ones as low as \$3.75. These goods cannot be duplicated at the price we are offering them. We have also determined to place on sale a very complete line of Lace and Madras Curtains, some of them of our own importation, at such low prices as to defy competition. Our stock of Carpets and Furniture will be found full and complete, and at our usual low prices.

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dell THE EBBITT,

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Original Little Havana (GOULD 4 CO./B), Decided by ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. ORDINARY CLASS No. 1207.
Number for Number;
With 70 Additional Prise.
17,000 TICKETS AND 796 PRIZES.

Capital Prize...... 1 do. 1 do. 12 Prizes, 4500 ench. 10 do. 200 ". 107 do. 25 ". 9 Approx'tions to 1st Prize, 4100 ench... 2 " 3d " 100 "...

620 Prizes, as above, being the full number in the Royal Havania, and
170 Additional Prizes of \$20 each to the
170 tickets having as ending number the two terminal units of the
number drawing the Capital Prize
of \$15,000 3,400

796 Prizes, amounting in U. S. Gold to.... \$44,925 TICKETS IN FIFTHS. Wholes, 60.00. FIRTHS.

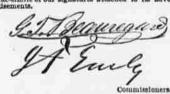
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THE ROYAL HAYAMA OFFICIAL LIST DECIDES EVERY FRIZE.
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We, the undersigned Banks and Bankers, will pay all prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lou-teries which may be presented at our counters. J. H. OGLESBY, Pres, La. Nat. Bank. S. H. KENNEDY, Pres. State Nat. Bank. A. BALDWIN, Pres. N. O. Nat. Bank.

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For Pittsburg and the West, Chicago Limited Express of Palace hiesping Cars at 9:50 a. m. daily fast Line 9:50 a. m. daily to Cincionati and St. Louis, with Sleeping Cars from Barrisburg to Cincionati, and Hotel Car to St. Louis, daily, except Saturday, 10 Chicago, with Sleeping Cars Microscoping Car Alfoona to Chicago. Chicago and Cincionati Express, at 7:10 p. m. daily, with Sleeping Cars Washington to Chicago, Chicago and Cincionati Express, at 7:10 p. m. daily, with Sleeping Cars Washington to Chicago, connecting at Harrisburg with Wessern Express with through Sleepers for Louisville and Filmons. Facilie Express 10 p. m. daily for Express with through Sleepers for Louisville and Filmons. Facilie Express 10 p. m. daily for Fallouse. Facilie Express 10 p. m. daily for Fallouse. Facilie Express 10 p. m. daily for Fallouse for Chicago, Chicago, Chicago, and The Carlot Express of Chicago and Chicago, Chicago,

press, 9:40 s. m. and 3:50 p. m., daily, except man-day m. daily mere, 6:35, 7:16, 0, 9:40, 9:50, 11 s. m., 12:05, 2, 3:50, 4:20, 4:27, 4:40, 6, 7:10, 10, and 11:20 p. m. On Sinday, 6, 9:50, 11 s. m., 2, 4:20, 6, 7:10, 10, and 11:20 p. m. For Pope's Creek Line, 7:15 s. m. and 4:40 p. m., daily except Sunday, For Annapolis, 7:15 and 9 s. m., 12:05, and 4:27, p. m. daily, except Sunday, Sunday, 9 s. m. and 4:20 p. m.

daily except Sunday.

For Annapolis, 7:15 and 9 a. m., 12:05, and 4:27 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Sunday, 9 a. m. and 4:20 p. m.

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faily, and 4:35 p. m. daily except Sanday.

Trains leave Alexandria for Washington, 6:05, 8, 10, 10:10 a. m., 1:300, 5:23, 5:10, 7:96, and

10:42 p. m., and 12:10 midnight (except Monday),

on Sunday at 8 and 10:10 a. m., 7:05 and 10:42 p.

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Tickets and information at the office, northeast corner of Thirleenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, and at the station, where orders can be left for the checking of baggage to destination from hotels and residences.

LR. WOOD, General Passenger Agent.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILEGAD,

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT SUNDAY, DEC. 13,

BALTIMORE AND OBIO RAILROAD.

BOHEDULE IN EFFECT SUNDAY, DEC. 13, 1895, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Leave Washington from station corner NEW JERREY AVENUE AND CSTREET.

For Chicago, 9:43 a. m. and 10:10 p. m. daily. Tase 9:43 a. m. to fast limited Express to Pinsburg and Chicago, arriving in Pittsburg at 7:30 p. m., Chicago, 9:43 a. m. to fast limite.

For Chicago, 9:43 a. m. to fast time.

For Chicago, 9:43 a. m. to fast lime.

For Chicago, 19:43 a. m. to fast lime.

For Chicago, 19:45 a. m. to fast lime.

For History at 19:45 a. m. to fast lime.

For Fittsburg at 9:43 a. m., with Parlor Car, and 8:55 p. m. to fast lime.

For Fittsburg at 9:43 a. m., with Parlor Car, and 8:55 p. m. daily to Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Detroit, with Siesping Cars to Pittsburg.

For Baltimore on week days, 5, 6:20, 6:40, 7:50, 8:30, and 10:90 a. m., 12:10, 14:0, 13:15 (4:5-minute train), 3:30, 4:30, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:50, 8:20, and 10:90 a. m., 12:10, 14:0, 13:6, 14:0, 3:30, and 10:30 a. m., 12:10, 15:0 11:00 p. m.; on Sunsay, on 6:30, 7:45, 9:06, and a. m., 130, 2. 4:20, 5:00, 6:30, 7:45, 9:06, and 11 p. m.

All trains from Washington stop at Relay Station except 1:40, 3:15, and 6:40 p. m.

For further information apply at the Baltimore and Ohlo ticket office—Washington station, 6:19 and 1:351 Pennsylvania avenue, corner of Fourteenth street, where orders will be taken for baggage to be checked and received at any point in the city.

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Cincinnati.

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For rickets and information apply to C. & O. Talle way office, 513 Fennsylvanis avenue, under National Hotel; Virginia Midland railway office, 601 Fennsylvania avenue, and B & P. station.

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AT APPOINTED SAILING DAYS.
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Leaves 7th st. Wharf dully (except Sunday) for MOUNT VERNOW.
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